MK [374 cont.]
642 in arriere fee, and Tanette with Lipoekasi in arriere fee.
I 2. Allied states. The basis of our relationship with these states
MK is the peace and alliance treaty concluded in 1667 by Speelman,
[648] known under the name of Buginese contract, which was renewed in 1824 by Van der Capellen. Their sovereigns are allies of the Government and have certain obligations to fulfill, such as the
MK protection of trade, guarding against piracy, assistance in case
[636] of war, etc. They are free in the administration of the internal affairs of their state, but when ascending the throne, they must pay a visit to Makassar to be installed by the Government and to renew the contract.

MK These states can be divided by population into Makassa-
101 rese and Buginese states. The most important Makassarese states are Gowa, and Laikang; the Buginese states are Baroe, Soppeng, Adjatapparang, Mandar (at least in part), Loewoé, Wadjó, Tanette, and Boni. A third tribe that inhabits Celebes is the
T 101 To-radja = mountain-dwellers. Among the principal Toradja states are Masinrimpoeloe and Laiwoei in particular.

MK The main features of the government are similar in all
642 the states. The feudal system exists everywhere on southern-
423 Celebes. We have encountered this feudal system in the Malay states on Sumatra and Borneo, but not to the extent that it occurs here. In the first place the feudal system also arose here out of the sovereigns' practice of granting part of the land in fee to their children or relatives to provide for their support or to reward faithful servants. These feudal tenants are called paseadjingang = blood relatives, from the [375] word seadjing = brother. Another way that the feudal system arose was through war, when a weaker prince was conquered by a more powerful one. In the latter case the vanquished was allowed to govern his own land, but he was in the same position as the other feudal tenants. This kind of feudal tenant is called palili. The obligations of these feudal
MK tenants to their liege lord are: to assist him in war, to appear
● [211] at his court for ceremonial occasions, festivities, etc., and the

[375 cont.]

642 like. The way the liege lord summons his feudal tenants for a
423 festivity or war is peculiar. The invitation or summons is made
211 by means of bila-bila. Such a bila-bila is a strip of lontar leaf,
in which a certain number of flat knots are tied. There are as
many knots as there are days before the war starts or the festivity
is to begin. There is a great difference in the way the feudal
576 tenant must take the bila-bila from the hand of the messenger
or envoy of the liege lord, depending on whether it is a summons
to war or an invitation to a festivity. The bila-bila for a festivity
is taken by the royal feudal tenant with his right hand, while
with the left hand he makes the motion used in dancing. The
bila-bila for a war is accepted with the left hand, while he
touches the kris with the right hand, the object being to demon-
strate his devotion to the liege lord by dancing or swinging the
kris. According to Dr. Matthes, bila-bila is a corruption of
bilang-bilang, from bilang = to count, since the number of knots
in the lontar leaf serve for calculating the number of days before
the festivities or war will begin.

643 Otherwise, the government is organized the same as in
645 the Malay states. At the head stands a sovereign who is assisted
by a state administrator and a state council. The general name
in Makassarese for sovereign is karaëng, and in Buginese arung
or patta (1). This is also the title, however, for a nongoverning

1. Since the type for the Buginese sound
ᵉ
a is not in stock, the Buginese words that
have this sound are spelled as above.

[376] prince. A ruling prince is karaëng mágaú (from gaú =
deed, affair, and ágaú = to be active, to manage, and in
Buginese, aru or patta mangkaú (the same radical gaú = deed,
affair, and mágaú = to be active, to manage). The name of
the state administrator is different in the various states and so is
the composition of the state council. We shall now discuss the